NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, [illegible]

[Price $ 2 per annum—$ 1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, January 20, 1814. [Vol. [illegible]]

VICTORY

On Lake Erie.

PROPOSALS,

By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and James Webster,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

TWO PRINTS,

REPRESENTING THE VICTORY GAINED BY Com. PERRY,

From correct drawings by Sully and Kearney, from details of the action, given by Com. Perry, and his officers.

CONDITIONS.

THE proposed Prints shall be engraved in the like manner, by Murray, Fairman and Tickner. The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—Price, to subscribers $7—and to non-subscribers, $ 8 for each Print.

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The Artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged.—The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in New-York, which that gentleman has been so obliging as to hand to them for publication.

January 12, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New-York, dated

NEWPORT, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th October relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair, Messrs. Murray and Fairman of Philadelphia, sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give *all* the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray & Fairman, or to Lieuts. Turner and Packett on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given to the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

FOR SALE,

THE Sch'r GOLDEN AGE, now lying at Banister's wharf, burthen 50 tons, 16 months old, has been only one trip fishing.—For terms, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Who has for sale, as usual, Winter and summer Whale Oil.

Newport, 1st mo. 20th, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, held in South-Kingstown, on the second Monday of Oct. A. D. 1813, Commissioners or assignees upon the insolvent estate of THOMAS HULL, an insolvent debtor.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective demands within nine months from the 12th day of Oct. last, and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving said demands, at the house of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturday of Jan. inst. and on the last Saturdays of March and May next.

JAMES HELME, jun.
CYRUS FRENCH,
WILKINS UPDIKE.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1814.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of *William Brown*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, an insolvent debtor, that we have been appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, commissioners or assignees to receive and distribute the estate of the said William Brown, and that we will meet for that purpose, at the house of William Gould, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturday in the present month, and at the house of Charles Barker, in said town, on the last Saturdays in March and June next.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
JAMES HELME, jun.
MATTHEW ROBINSON.

South-Kingstown, Jan. [illegible] 1814.

ELEGANT

New Goods.

Just received and for sale, at

E. W. Lawton's,

AN Invoice of really elegant GINGHAMS, Prints, Fancy Muslins, 6-4 and 4-4 Cambricks and stainling Cottons.

Also, The best assortment he has ever offered, of every description of *American Manufactured Cotton Goods*, from the most approved Factories in New-England, which in point of colour or texture, shall always be warranted equal to the recommendation.

Newport, Jan. 22.

English Goods.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street,

HAS just received, a supply of English Manufactures of a superior quality, consisting of superfine, lilac, buff, blue and pink GINGHAMS.—6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks; London Prints; figur'd Muslin, &c. &c.—*Also*, An extensive assortment of American manufactured BROADCLOTHS, Vestings, Union cloths for pantaloons, olive and black plain Velvets, Ginghams, 4-4 & 7-4 Shawls, fine white Jean, bed-ticks, shirtings from No. 8 to 45; sheetings; 3-4 & 4-4 Checks; every kind of *Cotton Yarn*, of a superior quality; Cotton Thread of various colours, &c.

Newport, Jan. 14. 3w

A FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber will Let for the approaching season, his FARM in RICHMOND, now occupied by *John S. Underwood*.—It is suited to the raising of Corn, and feeding of Sheep and young cattle.—Any person applying, should be recommended or known to the subscriber as industrious, honest and punctual.

The Terms, and a more particular description, may be had on application to Mr. JOSEPH BABCOCK, near the premises, or in this Town to

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1814.

Final Notice.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the 1st Collection District of Rhode-Island, hereby publishes to all Retailers of Merchandize, &c. owners of carriages, Auctioneers, &c. especially to those residing in country Towns within the counties of Newport and Bristol, that they must forthwith make application for Licenses, either to the Collector at Bristol, or his Deputy in Newport, personally, or by letter to either of them; enclosing the amount thereof, as no further notice will be given: a neglect in so doing, will be prosecuted by the District Attorney, and no plea of ignorance of the law can be admitted in extenuation of the penalty that may arise therefrom.—Further That it may be generally understood who are viewed as Retailers, the following quotation from the Collector's Instructions is made known:—"All therefore who deal in the selling of any goods, wares or merchandize, as defined in the first section of the act, whether shop keeper or otherwise, are to be viewed in the light of retailers."

☞ Office Hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.; and from 3 to 5 P. M.

CHRISTOPHER R. PERRY,

Collector of the Revenue for the First Collection District of Rhode-Island.

Newport, Jan 14.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by me the Subscriber, legal Guardian to the property and estate of WILLIAM C. BROWN, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, a State's prisoner, that whereas Sarah A. Brown, wife of the said William C. Brown, has endeavoured to secrete the property of her said husband, and defraud his creditors.—I hereby forbid all persons trusting, trading, contracting with or harbouring the said Sarah, on account of the property of the said William, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.—And I hereby forbid all and every person from paying the said Sarah any sum or sums of money due the said William, under the penalty of the law.

JEREMIAH BROWN, *Guardian*.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 18, 1814.

NOTES,

OF the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE [illegible]

Washington Monument Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of		40,000
1	do	of	20,000
1	do	of	20,000
2	do	of	10,000
5	do	of	5,000
15	do	of	1,000
20	do	of	500

Besides several of 100, 60, &c. &c. &c.

The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.—Orders for Whole, Half and Quarter Tickets, will receive immediate attention, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who has procured for his Friends, High Prizes, in about two Years, to more than 40,000 Dollars amount.

Exchange & Lottery-Office, } tf.
Dec. 17th, 1813. }

Edinburgh Review.

Just Published and for Sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

THE First volume of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, or Critical Journal, for Oct. 1802, and Jan 1803.

The republication of this very popular work in the United States, began with the 29th number or *fifteenth* volume. In consequence of the desire of many persons to possess the set complete, the publishers have commenced the publication of the first *fourteen* volumes.

The first volume is now ready at $ 2 75 in extra boards, and a volume will be published every two months, or oftener, if it should appear to be desired.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing this work will please to send their names to ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, who will deliver the volumes as they appear.

Also, just published,

The 43d No. of the Edinburgh Review, for July 1813.—Also, the Quarterly Review No 17.

Subscribers may commence with any number or volume.

Subscriptions also received for the London Quarterly Review.—Complete sets of which may be had as above.

Dec. 25, 1813.

Sugar & Coffee.

P. O. Richmond,

Has for sale,

HAVANNA Brown SUGAR, and Green COFFEE, at reduced prices.

Newport, Jan. 14. 3w

Silas Dean,

Has for sale,

40 casks Rice.

Newport, Jan. 14.

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20 Dollars Bounty

WILL be given to any person who may enlist in the MARINE CORPS of the United States—and *Three Months Advance Pay* when reported fit for duty.

R. D. WAINWRIGHT.

Capt. of Marines.

Newport, January 14.

☞ *RENDEZVOUS at No. 15, LONG-WHARF.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c

January 20, 1814.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH L. BAKER, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the third Monday of February next then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

STRAYED

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, a young HEIFER.—The owner proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, 31st of 12th mo.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER

OF THE HONORABLE HOUSE TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency,

THE [illegible] your Excellency, [illegible] Commonwealth has sustained by the death of the late Chief Justice, whose private character was adorned by all the virtues of domestic life, and whose genius and erudition displayed in the performance of his official duties, form a distinguished era in the Jurisprudence of Massachusetts.

The people of this Commonwealth, by the reasonable assertion of their right to investigate political measures, have checked a disposition, manifested in some portions of our Country, to stifle fair enquiry, to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and thus to protract the evils of misgovernment and screen the errors or vices of a ruling party from exposure.

We are glad to be informed, that, a portion of the arms which this state is entitled to receive from the General Government, has at length been supplied, and shall inquire into the causes of the neglect which has prevented the state from receiving the whole number intended for it by law.

While the privations and burdens of a war, deemed by the great portion of our fellow-citizens to be both wicked and unjust, and by a still more numerous class, wanton and inexpedient;—have been sustained with a patient respect for constitutional principles, its origin ought not to be forgotten. It should on the contrary be held in perpetual remembrance, as a warning to a once deluded people, against yielding to the dominion of passions, of which a weak or a wicked administration may take advantage, to involve them in the deepest national calamity.

The British orders in council, and the casual abuses arising from the practice of impressment, have ceased to be considered, by impartial men, as the causes of the present war. These were, probably, mere pretences, for precipitating the nation into the gulph of a fatal policy; to the verge of which, its authors had been impelled by their own passions.—The real causes of the war must be traced to the first systematical abandonment of the policy of Washington, and the friends and framers of the Constitution; to implacable animosity against those men, and their universal exclusion from all concern in the government of the country.—To the influence of worthless foreigners over the press, and the deliberations of the national government in all its branches. To a jealousy of commercial States, envy of their prosperity, fear of their power, contempt for their pursuits, and ignorance of their true character and importance. To the cupidity of certain States, for the wilderness reserved for the miserable aborigines. To a violent passion for conquest, and an infatuated persuasion that neighbouring Provinces were enamoured of our institutions, and would become an easy prey to the arts and arms of raw and boastful adventurers; and above all, to delusive estimates of the relative power and resources of France and Great-Britain, and a determined hostility towards the latter as the firmest basis of party power.—These will yet be viewed by the present generation and by posterity, as the sources of our evils; and the pretence of aiming to secure the freedom of Commerce and of seamen by regulations which compel both Merchant and Sailor to renounce the ocean and their professions, will be regarded as the boldest delusion ever attempted by a ruling party upon the credulity of an intelligent people.

The recent Act of the national Government interdicting Commerce under the name of an Embargo, has filled our minds with great solicitude for the fate of our country and its liberty.—The authority possessed by that government in relation to this subject, must be derived either from the general power "to make war," or from the clause in the Constitution which gives power to Congress "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."—Under colour of an authority defined in these intelligible terms, a right is claimed and exercised by Congress, of prohibiting not only all foreign Commerce in American vessels, but the coasting trade; and (so far as Massachusetts is concerned,) all intercourse by water between different parts of the same State.

[illegible] enjoying its rights [illegible]

In reviewing the [illegible] to the officers entrusted with the execution of this act, we avow with [illegible] alarm, our persuasion that they are at open variance with the first principles of constitutional and civil liberty.—The inhabitants of distant parts of this Commonwealth, are debarred from all communication with each other by water.

The Fisherman whose [illegible] and arduous employment is generally encouraged by the public policy, can no longer pursue his calling. The ship owner cannot sail his ship without restraints equivalent to a prohibition, however urgent the claims of his family or his creditors. The petty traffick which is still permitted, is left to the mercy and caprice of Custom house officers and their substitutes. A power of seizing money and effects, upon vexatious pretexts, on vague suspicion and under the most innocent circumstances, is vested in men dependent on executive favour, and too often destitute of discretion and principle. A system of perfidy, and breach of trust is explicitly recommended to the practice and adoption of the officers of Banking institutions towards those who deal with them upon terms of implicit honor and confidence.

And to enforce these outrageous provisions and others of the same stamp, and involving great danger to personal liberty in various instances, the military and naval force of the United States is placed at the disposal of petty officers, and the lives and property of the citizens subjected to the control of bayonets and cannon.—With these impressions, we are under a solemn conviction the time has arrived, in which it is incumbent on the people of this State to decide whether these burdens are not too grevious to be borne; and to prepare themselves for the great duty of protecting by their own vigour, their unalienable rights, and of securing for themselves at least, the poor privilege of mutual intercourse by water as well as by land.

Amidst the gloom which surrounds our once happy country, we cannot forbear to congratulate your excellency, upon the probable emancipation of the continent of Europe from the tyranny which has so lately overwhelmed that fair portion of the globe. A tyranny which has proved fertile in trouble to our own country, and whose influence had become the subject of the most distressing apprehension to our best citizens and statesmen. We trust that this influence, which had beguiled the affections of the deluded people of so many nations, and enervated the courage and corrupted the hearts of their rulers, will soon cease to be formidable, and that its declension will be universally followed by the ascendency of ancient maxims, and the adjustment of that balance of power, in which it is now apparent that this nation cannot be entirely uninterested.

It is indeed a subject of humbling and bitter reflection, that the U. States have lost a fair occasion of demonstrating to the old world, their capacity of keeping aloof from its conflicts, and commanding the respect, instead of incurring the censures of nations, engaged in a struggle for the rights of mankind.

While liberty and peace, and the interchange of the comforts and conveniences of life, are restored to those desolated nations, and their hearts overflow with gratitude and joy, for their deliverance from oppression; we are excluded from this happy community, and must appear in their eyes as a self-imprisoned nation, willing to receive the chains which they have broken, and to impose upon ourselves from choice, miseries, which have driven them to exert the energy of despair.

By the astonishing reverse of fortune, which has befallen the Emperor of France, Great-Britain is raised to an elevation of power, which no event within the reach of any probable calculation can endanger or impair. It should afford satisfaction to those, whose hostility has been influenced by the belief, that moderation in her councils could be expected only from misfortune and defeat; to perceive that this commanding attitude has not impaired her disposition to an accommodation with our

[illegible]

in our constitution, by your excellency will receive the attention which their importance requires. And we must freely unite in our expressions of reverence and gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of all events, under whose smiles the peace of the neutral Nation has prospered, and the internal tranquility of our state has been preserved.

[The above answer was adopted in the House of Representatives—Yeas 125, Nays 125.]

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Message from the President.

THE President communicated a report of the Secretary of State, on the subject of the reception of Mr. Crawford, our Minister to the Emperor of France.—It covered the following letters:

1. One from Mr. Crawford to the Duke of Bassano, dated July 27, 1813, announcing his arrival in Paris.

2. One from the Duke, in answer, dated Dresden, Aug. 1st, stating his [the Duke's] pleasure in hearing of his arrival; assuring him, that his appointment cannot but be agreeable to the Emperor; and offering to open a correspondence with him.

3. An extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, dated Sept. 15, stating that he had not been accredited, but that the Duke of Bassano was very solicitous that he should present his credentials to the Emperor in Paris; where it was not expected the Emperor would return until winter! And adds, "*he does not expect his invitation to communicate with me.*"

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The President also, by Message, transmitted the report of the Secretary of State, covering the following documents on the subject of the Russian Mediation.

Mr. Daschkoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honor to make known to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, that he has just received orders from the Emperor his master, to make the following overture to his Excellency the President of the United States:

The Peace of Russia with England seemed to present this immense advantage to the commerce of nearly all seafaring people, that it freed their relations from that constraint, from that continual vexation, to which it had been subjected for many years without intermission.—The Emperor viewed with pleasure a result so conformable to all his wishes, and which appeared so not being at all doubtful. It became so, however, by the war between England and America.

The undersigned is directed to express to the President of the United States, the regret with which His Imperial Majesty foresees the great shackles which this new episode is about to oppose to the commercial prosperity of nations. The love of humanity, and what he owes to his subjects, whose commerce has already sufficiently suffered, command him to do every thing in his power to remove the evils which this war is preparing, even for those nations who will not take part in it.

His Majesty, who takes pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom of the government of the United States of America, is convinced that it has done all that it could do to prevent this rupture; but that treating of it directly, would take away from the negociation, all semblance of impartiality. In a direct discussion, every thing would tend to excite the prejudices and the asperity of the parties. To obviate this inconvenience, His Majesty the Emperor, gra-

[illegible]

the part of the United States, of his Excellency, the President, particularly for the present proposal of His Majesty, he cannot but readily accept this correspondence with the generous views of the Emperor his master.

The undersigned cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, to the Secretary of State, his individual wishes for whatever may have a tendency to re-establish active relations between Russia and the United States, and to advance the prosperity of the Republic.

He seizes with eagerness this occasion, to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) ANDRE DE DASCHKOFF.

Washington, 24th Feb. (8th March) 1813.

The Sec'ry. of State to Mr. Daschkoff. Department of State, March 11, 1813.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your note of the 8th inst. making known to the President of the United States the disposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to promote peace, by his friendly mediation, between the United States and Great-Britain.

I am instructed by the President to assure you, that he sees in this overture, on the part of your sovereign, strong proofs of that humane and enlightened policy, which have ever characterised his reign. It was impossible that a war between the United States and Great-Britain should not materially affect the commerce of Russia, and it was worthy the high character of a prince, distinguished by his attachment to the interests of his people, to interpose his good offices for the restoration of peace. The President sees, at the same time, in this overture, and in the circumstances attending it, a strong proof of the friendly interest which his Imperial Majesty takes in the welfare of the United States.

The United States, conscious that they were not the aggressors in this contest; that on the contrary they had borne great wrongs for a series of years, before they appealed to arms in defence of their rights, are willing and ready to lay them down as soon as Great-Britain ceases to violate these rights.

The President is aware that many of the inconveniences resulting from a direct communication between the parties themselves may be avoided by the mediation of a third power, especially one entitled to, and possessing the entire confidence of both the belligerents. To the claim of Russia to that distinguished consideration, the President does not hesitate to express on the part of the United States his full acknowledgement. He recollects with much satisfaction that during a period of great and general commotion, the relations of friendship have always subsisted between the United States and Russia; and he finds in the personal qualities and high character of the Emperor Alexander, a sacred pledge for the justice and impartiality which may be expected from his interposition.

Influenced by these sentiments, the President instructs me to inform you, that he willingly accepts the mediation of your sovereign to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain. I am instructed also to state, that such arrangements will be made without delay, as will afford to his Imperial Majesty the opportunity he has invited, to interpose his good offices for the accomplishment of so important an event. Of these arrangements I shall have the honor to advise you in an early communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to John Quincy Adams, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, July 1, 1812.

"SIR—On the 18th ultimo a declaration of war against Great Britain passed Congress; of which, of the President's message, and report of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives leading to it, I have the honor to transmit to you copies."

"You are too well acquainted with the causes which produced this result to require any explanation of them.—*As it appeared that Great-Britain would not revoke her orders in council, on the just grounds on which it was claimed, but enlarged the conditions on which she professed her willingness to revoke them, there remained no honora-*

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with the Emperor; it is their manifest interest, it is that which may be confined to her.

[illegible] with regard that the necessity of becoming a [illegible] in this [illegible]. It is the sincere desire of this government to preserve, to their utmost extent, those relations with that power.

While peace and amity in many [illegible] circumstances are still uncertain, it is not in there any certainty that a satisfactory settlement of them will be obtained. Should it however be the case, it is not probable that it will produce, any closer connexion between the United States and that power. It is not anticipated, that any event whatever will have that effect."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

St. Petersburg, 30th Sept. 1812.

"On the 20th inst. I received a note from the chancellor requesting me to call upon him the next evening, which I accordingly did; he said that he had asked to see me, by the Emperor's command; that having made peace and established the relations of amity and commerce with Great-Britain, the Emperor was much concerned and disappointed to find the whole benefit which he expected his subjects would derive commercially from that event, defeated and lost by the new war which had arisen between the United States and England; that he had thought he perceived various indications that there was on both sides a reluctance at engaging in and prosecuting this war, and it had occurred to the Emperor that perhaps an amicable arrangement of the differences between the parties might be accommodated more easily and speedily by indirect than by a direct negotiation; that his majesty had directed him to see me to inquire if I was aware of any difficulty or obstacle on the part of the government of the United States, if he should offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting a pacification. I answered that it was obviously impossible for me to speak on this subject any otherwise than from the general knowledge which I had of the sentiments of my government; that I was so far from knowing what their ideas were with regard to the continuance of the war, that I had not to that day received any official communication of its declaration; but that I well knew it was with reluctance they had engaged in the war; that I was very sure, whatever determination they might form upon the proposal of the Emperor's mediation, they would receive and consider it as a new evidence of His Majesty's regard and friendship for the United States, and that I was not aware of any obstacle or difficulty which could occasion them to decline accepting it.

"I know the war would affect unfavourably the interest of Russia, I knew it must be highly injurious both to the United States and England. I could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one. The count replied, that he had considered it altogether in the same light, and so had the Emperor, who was sincerely concerned at it, and who had himself conceived this idea of authorising his mediation. He thought an indirect negotiation conducted here, aided by the conciliatory wishes of a friend to both parties, might smooth down difficulties which in direct discussion between the principals might be found insuperable. To a mutual friend, each party might exhibit all its claims, and all its complaints without danger of exciting irritations or raising impediments. The part of Russia would only be to hear both sides, and to use her best endeavors to conciliate them. I observed that there was a third party to be consulted as to the proposals, the British government. The count answered that it had already been suggested by him to the British ambassador Lord Cathcart, who had the day before despatched it by a messenger to his court. Some question occurred concerning the mode of enabling me to transmit this communication to the United States, upon which the count promised to see me again in the course of a few days. He said that he should write to Mr. Daschkoff and instruct him to make the proposition to the government of the United States."

Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

St. Petersburgh, 17th Oct. 1812.

SIR—I received a few days since a letter from Mr. Russell, dated at London, the 9th of September, and informing me that his mission, the [illegible] closed; that he had received his passports,

[illegible]

an armistice in Canada, and of the appointment of Commissioners by the President for some negotiation with Great Britain. The Count asked me if I had any authentic information of these circumstances. I said I had not; that my information was altogether of a different aspect; and I told him the substance of Mr. Russell's communication. He then observed, that this incident would not discourage his government from making an offer of its mediation, which he had suggested to me in a former conference. On the contrary, the failure of every attempt at direct negotiation, confirmed him in the belief and hope, that a mediation might be more successful; a mediation of a common friend, not only desirous from the sentiment of friendship to see the parties reconciled to each other, but having also a strong interest of his own in their reconciliation.

The Count said, he had his dispatches for Mr. Daschkoff ready, instructing him to make the proposition in form to the American government; and he asked me, whether I could indicate to him a mode of transmitting them directly to the United States.—In our former conversation, (reported in my letter of the 30th ult.) I had offered to despatch one of the American vessels now at Cronstadt, if the British Ambassador would furnish her a passport, or any document that would protect her from capture by British armed vessels. The Count said he had made the proposal to the Ambassador, who had expressed his readiness to give the document, provided the vessel and messenger should go by the way of England; a condition which, the Count said, he had told the Ambassador he could not ask me to agree to, and with which I did not think it in fact suitable to comply. There are, however, two American gentlemen here, on the point of departure for the U. S. and by them I shall transmit this despatch and its duplicate, together with those of the Chancellor to Mr. Daschkoff. I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

St. Petersburgh, 11th Dec. 1812.

SIR—On the 4th inst. I received the duplicate of your favor of 1st July last, announcing the declaration by the Congress of the U. S. of war against Great-Britain, and enclosing printed copies of the President's proclamation founded upon it, of his previous message recommending it, of the report of the committee of foreign relations proposing it, and of the National Intelligencer of the 20th June. The original of your letter with these documents not having yet come to hand, these gave me the first official communication of the war.

I had on the 7th inst. an interview with the Chancellor Count Romanzoff, in which I communicated to him the substance of that part of your dispatch which related to Russia, and those which concern the state of our relations with France. In the present state of the war between this country and France, I was convinced that the view of the American government's intentions with regard to that power, so explicitly and so strongly manifested in your letter, would not only be gratifying to the Chancellor, but that it would be satisfactory to the Emperor, and would powerfully counteract any impressions unfavorable to the U. S. which the English interest here is endeavouring to excite. I therefore told the count, that although I had not been instructed to make to him any official communication of the declaration of war, the dispositions of the American government towards other powers, and particularly towards Russia, on this occasion, had been distinctly suggested to me, in a manner which I felt it my duty to make known to him. That the United States, compelled by unavoidable necessity to vindicate their violated rights against Great-Britain by war, were desirous that it might be confined exclusively to them and their enemy, and that no other power might be involved in it.—That it was particularly and earnestly their wish, to preserve and maintain, in their fullest extent, their commercial and friendly relations with Russia.—That the war in which the Emperor is now engaged against France, although it could not be known by the President to have been actually commenced at the time when your dispatch was written, was however contemplated as more than probable; and the necessity which obliged the Emperor to take a part in it was mentioned to me as a cause of regret to the American government. But it was hoped it would not in the slightest degree affect the friendly dispositions between Russia and the U. States. That I was informed by you, that the principal subjects of discussion, which had been long subsisting between us and France, remained unsettled. That there was no immediate prospect that there would be a satisfactory settlement of them; but that whatever the event in this respect might be, it was not the in-

[illegible]

tention, as different representations of their views had been widely circulated, all over Europe and in America.

The count received this communication with assurances of his own high satisfaction at its purport, and of his persuasion that it would prove equally satisfactory to the Emperor, before whom he should lay it without delay.—He said that with regard to the friendly and commercial relations with the United States, it was the Emperor's fixed determination to maintain them so far as depended upon him, in their fullest extent. He asked me, if I had any objection to his communicating to the British government itself, that part of my information to him which related to France. I said, that, on the contrary, as the British government had in the course of our discussions with them, frequently intimated the belief, that the American government was partial to France, and even actuated by French influence, I supposed that the knowledge of this frank and explicit statement, with a due consideration of the time and occasion upon which it was made, must have a tendency to remove the prejudice of the British cabinet, and I would hope produce on their part a disposition more inclining to conciliation.

Yesterday the Count sent a note, requesting me to call upon him again, which I accordingly did.—He shewed me the draught of a dispatch to the Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador in England, which he had prepared to lay before the Emperor for his approbation, and which related the substance of my conversation with him, particularly in regard to the intentions of the American government with reference to France; instructing Count Lieven to make it known to Lord Castlereagh, and to use it for the purpose of convincing the British government of the error in suspecting that of the United States of any subserviency to France, in the expectation that it would promote in the British ministry the disposition to peace with the United States, which he (Count Lieven) knew his Imperial Majesty had much at heart, believing it equally for the interest of both powers and also for that of his own empire. The chancellor said that as this dispatch would refer to what I had verbally stated to him in our preceding conversation, he wished before submitting it to the Emperor, that I should peruse it to satisfy himself that he had correctly represented the purport of my communication to him; and he desired me, if I should find any inaccuracy or variation from what I had said to him, to point it out to him, that he might make the dispatch perfectly correspond with what I had said.—I did accordingly notice several particulars in which the exact purport of what I had said might be expressed with more precision. He immediately struck out the passages which I noticed in this manner from the draught, and altered them to an exact conformity with the ideas I had intended to convey. The changes were inconsiderable, and were no otherwise material than as I was desirous of the utmost accuracy in the relation of what I had said under the authority of your despatch.

This communication of the settled determination of the American government not to contract any more intimate engagements with France, will thus be made to the British ministry with my full consent.——The chancellor's despatch does not say that he was authorised by me to make it——It merely relates the substance of that part of my conversation with him, and directs Count Lieven to use it with a view to promote the purpose of pacification. The chancellor understands that my consent was merely my own act, without authority from you; my motive in giving it was the same with that of his instruction to Count Lieven, because its tendency would be to promote the spirit of pacification in the British cabinet. I told the chancellor I was aware that its effect might be different. That the very certainty that we should not seek or even accept a community of cause with their most dreaded enemy might make them more indifferent to a peace with us.—But, in calculating the operation of a generous purpose, even upon the mind of an inveterate enemy, I feel an irresistible impulse to the conclusion that it will be generous like itself.—I asked the Chancellor whether he had received an answer from England upon the proposal of the Emperor's mediation. He said that, without accepting or rejecting it, they had intimated the belief that it would not be acceptable in America.

(Signed) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, 16th June, 1813.

"On the 15th inst. I had an interview with the chancellor Count Romanzoff, at his request, when he informed me that he had received answers from

Mr. Daschkoff to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. D[illegible] had [illegible] to him, [illegible] acceptance. He then put [illegible] four letter of Mr. D[illegible] March 11, with the tenor of which he appeared to be much gratified; and which he said, he should immediately transmit to the Emperor. At the same time English newspapers had been received here, announcing the appointment of Messieurs Gallatin and Bayard, but intimating strongly the determination of the British government to reject the mediation. A few days after, I received from a friend the National Intelligencer of 13th April, containing an official paragraph concerning the appointment of these gentlemen, which I communicated to the count on the [illegible]. I observed to him, that however the British government might think proper to act on this occasion, that of the United States would at least have manifested, in a signal manner, at once its earnest and constant desire for a just and honorable peace, and its sense of the motives which had induced the Emperor's offer. That the President could not have adopted a measure better adapted to do honor to his Majesty's proposal, than by the appointment of two persons among the most distinguished of our citizens, to co-operate on the part of the United States, in accomplishing the Emperor's friendly and benevolent purpose; and that if it should eventually fail of being successful, at least the true and only source of its failure would be known. That he had received, since he saw me last, despatches from Count Lieven. That the British minister, in terms of much politeness, had intimated to him, that there was no sovereign whose mediation they should more readily accept than that of the Emperor, but that their differences with the United States were of a nature involving principles of the internal government of the British nation, and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any mediation. The count added, that it would remain to be considered whether after this, and after the solemn step taken by the government of the United States, it would be advisable to renew the offer to the British ministry, and give them an opportunity for a reconsideration. It was possible that further reflection might lead to a different resolution, and he should submit the question to the Emperor's determination. Different circumstances furnished other materials for deliberations."

Wednesday, January 19.

After the ordinary business of the day had been transacted—

The Speaker informed the House that he had attended that day to announce his resignation of the Chair, and his thanks for the liberal and frank support he had received in it; which he did in a very affectionate manner.

The Chair being vacant, Mr. Findley moved a vote of approbation of the conduct of the Speaker, which passed:—For it, 144—Against it, 9. The House then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when the ballots taken were found to be 165—of which

Langdon Cheves, of S. Carolina, had	94
Felix Grundy, of Tennessee,	59
Scattering,	12

And Mr. Cheves was declared to be duly elected.—He then took the chair, and made his acknowledgments in a neat and modest speech; and was qualified by Mr. Findley.

Thursday, January 20.

The proceedings of yesterday and this day have been marked only by the relinquishment of the chair by Mr. Clay and its occupation by Mr. Cheves, and the repetition of arguments pro and con on the justice and expediency of the war.—It is said that a caucus was held on Tuesday evening by the leading members of the majority, in which it was determined to support Mr Grundy as successor to our Ambassador elect, but the federal interest, united to the votes of moderate men in the house, has placed in the chair a man universally acknowledged to be well qualified for that important station. This decision has excited some little chagrin among the directors, and the attempt to adjourn yesterday without coming to a choice of speaker was supposed to be for the purpose of drilling refractory members.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of substituting for the duties on stills a duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, and the committee on military affairs were instructed to consider the expediency of revising the laws for the punishment of offences in the army.

Mr. Taylor, in offering these resolutions, stated the great inequality which now existed in the manner of assessing duties on domestic spirits, resulting from different modes of distillation, which imposed in some cases a tax five times greater than in others. The second resolution is intended to restore corporal punishment into our army discipline.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee to whom was referred the bill [illegible] [illegible] The amendment reported by the committee for striking out that part of the bill [illegible] with a view to reduce the [illegible] of the time of enlistment, was taken up [illegible] and passed in the affirmative. Yeas 19, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, [illegible], Daggett, [illegible], Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Morrow, Smith, Tait, Wells, Worthington.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, [illegible], Brent, Brown, Chase, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Howell, Lacock, [illegible], Taylor, Varnum.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Russell and Clay, to negotiate with the British Commissioners in Gottenburg.—Mr. Russell's nomination as Minister to Sweden was also confirmed. Messrs. Russell and Clay will sail immediately.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Hunter presented the petition of John Cahoone, in behalf of himself and others, praying compensation for the British privateer Dart, captured by the revenue cutter Vigilant under his command, the proceeds of which have been decreed to the United States—the cutter not having a prize commission.—Referred to Messrs. Hunter, Smith and Gore.

The bill from the House of Representatives for encouraging enlistments by increased bounties, underwent further discussion and amendment, and was ordered to a third reading as amended.

Newport,

SATURDAY, January 29, 1814.

The Documents.

We have given in this day's Mercury the Official Papers laid before Congress on the 18th inst. in relation to the Russian Mediation. A reference to these documents will show that the Emperor of Russia did authorise the proposed mediation. The papers from Mr. Adams, Minister at the Court of St. Petersburgh, to the Secretary of State, embrace a course of reflection and political information, of such importance, as to have induced us to lay them before our readers entire.

Cause of the War.

Among the Documents published in this day's Mercury, the letter of Mr. Monroe to Mr. Adams, soon after the war was declared, is worthy of particular observation.—Inasmuch as it avows the principal cause of the war, in the view of the administration at that time, to have been the Orders in Council; which cause was done away in England, a few days only in date subsequent to the declaration of war here.

In the Message of the President to Congress recommending the war, and also in the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, alias the manifesto,—the Orders in Council, were the great burden of the song.—Yet when that cause was removed, and an Armistice was proposed by Governor Prevost, and agreed to by Gen. Dearborn—our Government refused to ratify it.—They were then sanguine in their calculations of conquering Canada.—Gen. Hull was moving with "*a force sufficient to look down all opposition,*" and the reign of terror had successfully commenced at Baltimore by tarring and feathering—tearing down houses, and even murdering the opponents of the war.—Other causes of complaint were said to be equal, nay greater causes of war.—Sailor's Rights,—the *rights of British runaways*, were considered as sufficient inducement to continue the bloody and unprofitable contest; and the hope was entertained that the aggravations incident to a state of war, would unite the people in its pursuit, till Canada should be wrested from Great-Britain, and the western wilderness from its aboriginal owners.

In this court deception, their satellites and minions in the several States, have united to deceive themselves and the people.—We have often heard it roundly asserted by these, that the Orders in Council never were the principal cause of war, but that Impressment of Seamen was the principal original cause, and for which it ought to be continued till the British should relinquish the right—and (by some of them) until Canada should be made a component part of the U. S. Now reader, look at Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Adams—written before a knowledge here of the repeal of the Orders in Council.—In this, after saying that Mr Adams was too well acquainted with its causes, to need an explanation, he however could not refrain from particularizing that of the Orders in Council, as so prominently and principally the cause of war, and the adherence to which by the British Government, left no honourable alternative for this country.—Let this letter, (if the President's Message, and the Committee's report are forgotten,) convince, or at least silence, these sycophantic war-hawks.

The Orders in Council having been [illegible] Canada [illegible] They probably [illegible] would to God [illegible] their [illegible] occasions, convince the Administration that they have been deceived [illegible] the last time.

MR. MADISON ON WAR.

The following is extracted from a pamphlet written by [illegible] Madison, in 1795. Let it be pondered by every worshipper of this modern idol.

"Of all the enemies to public liberty," (says Mr. Madison in this pamphlet,) "war is perhaps the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes. And armies and debts and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the dominion of the *few*. In war, too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended—its influence in dealing out offices, honors and emoluments, is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds, are added to those of subduing the force, of the people. The same malignant aspect in republicanism may be traced in the inequality of fortunes and opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and in the degeneracy of manners and morals engendered by both. No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare!

"These truths are well established; they are read in every page which records the progression from a less arbitrary to a more arbitrary government; or the transition from a popular government to an aristocracy or a monarchy!"

Governor Prevost's Proclamation.

The Boston papers received last evening, contain a lengthy proclamation of Gov. Prevost, giving the reasons for the late destruction of property on the Western frontier; which he states to be purely retaliatory. He says, that "in the further prosecution of the contest to which so extraordinary a character has been given, his Excellency must be guided by the course of conduct which the enemy shall hereafter pursue. Lamenting, as his excellency does, the necessity imposed upon him of retaliating upon the subjects of America the miseries inflicted on the inhabitants of Newark, it is not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare so revolting to his own feelings and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it."

FROM ALBANY, JAN. 19.

"I have this day attended the Court-Martial sitting in this city, for the trial of General Hull. It is composed of Major-Gen. Dearborn, President: Brig. Gen. Bloomfield, Col's. Fenwick, Bogardus, Smith; Lt. Col's Scott, Dennis, Livingston, Stewart, Davis, Conner, House, &c. Mr. Van Beusen, of Hudson, Judge Advocate, assisted by Mr. Parker, a Judge Advocate of the Army.

"The charges which were exhibited by the Secretary of War are three—"Treason, Cowardice, Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct." There are three specifications under the first head, four under the second, and seven under the third. They were drawn up and subscribed by Mr. Dallas, who was appointed Judge Advocate of the Court, but who declined attending here, and Mr. Vanbeuce was assigned in his place. Soon after the court was opened Gen. Hull came in, and Mr. Colden, a counsellor at law, of New-York city, and Mr. Tillotson of this city, sat by, and appeared to aid him. The General read to the court a pretty long, but well written paper, the object of which was to request, that he might have counsel to assist him in cross examining the government's witnesses, examining his own, and in discussing and illustrating all parts of his defence—he quoted some military and many common law treatises to prove this right; and the paper contained also a request that after the trial commenced, it might progress without any delay or interruption.—After this was finished, the Hall was cleared for the court to deliberate; and they decided that he was to be aided by counsel only to advise with, and make suggestions to him, the Judge Advocate must do all things else, and that the defendant would be indulged himself to any reasonable length. To-morrow the examination of witnesses will commence.—Among those attending are the Hon. Mr. Eustis, late secretary at War, Gen. Cass, Col. Miller, and many officers of the 4th regiment. The same charges are all specified under each head, and contain twenty-three folio pages. The Court sits in the Judicial Court Room in the capitol."

The "*Spirit of '76*," a Georgetown (D. C.) paper, says, that the Hon. John Randolph will be supported by his friends, at the next Congressional election, *to represent the district at present represented by Mr. Eppes.*

[illegible] The British Prisoners are [illegible] They are all natives of the United States. [illegible] the aim of [illegible] the doctrine of retaliation [illegible] in justice [illegible]

A Public Dinner is proposed at Philadelphia, in honor of the Anniversary [illegible] friend of the United States, the Emperor Alexander.

A bill [illegible] for debts has been negatived in the Virginia Legislature by a majority of 11.

[illegible] *Jan.* 27.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The resolutions, reported by the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the New-England Bank, calling on the President of the United States to restore the money illegally seized by the Collector of New-York, and to censure that officer, were yesterday unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives. The magnanimous conduct of the minority on this occasion is highly honorable to them, and affords us the pleasing assurance that whatever difference of opinion may exist on subjects of local policy, there are some grand principles of civil liberty in the vindication of which all parties in this Commonwealth will cordially unite—and which cannot be violated with impunity.

A bill was brought forward in the Senate yesterday explanatory of the law of '98, respecting the Prisoners of the United States being confined in the jails of the Commonwealth, directing Sheriffs to discharge the Prisoners of War in ten days after the passing of such a law, unless previously discharged by the Executive of the United States.

Died,

At Erie, Penn. on the 29th ult. Mr. Thomas C. Almy, aged 26, Sailing-Master in the U. S. Navy, and son of Capt. John C. Almy, of Dartmouth, Mass.—He was a native of this town—a young man of great promise, beloved by his friends, and deeply regretted by all who knew him.—Mr. Almy commanded the sch. Somers in the ever memorable battle of Lake Erie on the 10th of September.

At Roxbury, Mass. on Monday last, Major-General William Heath, aged 77.—He was the only surviving Major-General of that army which gave us Independence.—His memory will be dear to his country, for he was the companion of Washington—the honest Patriot—the Christian Soldier. The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned for the purpose of attending his funeral; and "resolved that the Members of the Legislature will wear a badge of mourning during the remainder of the session, as a token of respect for his memory."

In this town on the 13th inst. Mr. Philip Burgess, aged 76 years.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. Ann Harrison, relict of the late Mr. William Harrison, aged 79 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Jan. 29, 1814.

CLEARED,

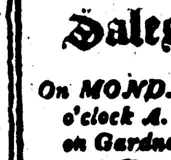
Schooner San Caetano, Monteiro, St. Jago; do. Eliza, Wagener, St. Barts.

No foreign arrivals at this port, for 10 days past.

A 74 and frigate were off the entrance of our harbor last evening.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1814, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on Gardner's Wharf.



THE fast-sailing Sch'r WILLIAM, of New-York, as she came from sea, burthen 174 Tons,—has only made one voyage to France; is coppered to light water mark, and is well calculated for a Privateer.—Conditions made known at the sale.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

296 Boxes Brown SUGARS, of a very superior quality.
100 Boxes White Ditto
6000 wt. COFFEE.
70 Hhds. retailing Molasses.
4 Tierces Honey
15 bags Tumeric
2 Tons Logwood
10,000 lbs. spanish Tobacco
800 barrels Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.

For sale, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.
Newport, Jan. 27.

[illegible]
10 Tons [illegible]
[illegible]
Isaac GOODE.
Newport, Jan. [illegible]

Rhodes & Cahoone

Have for sale,

[illegible] Hhds. Havana SUGARS,
120 Hhds. & 11 tierces MOLASSES,
8000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.
10 Hhds. Cocoa.
800 barrels Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore superfine Flour.
75 Hhds. New-England Rum.
Newport, Jan. 29.

Benjamin Ruggles,

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lopez's Wharf.

SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.

Also, 300 spanish Oxx Hides.

Newport, Jan. 29.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to [illegible] Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 3, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of Mattresses, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, Jan 27.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Jonathan Easton, are requested to make payment to the Administrators previous to the [illegible] of April, as they shall then be compelled to put all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.

PELEG T EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*
JONATHAN EASTON, }
Newport, Jan. 28.

WANTED, *immediately*,

A middle aged or young WOMAN, to assist in the work of a small family.—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan. 28.

TO LET,

THE FARM in the Neck, for many years past occupied by *Romus T. Potter*, containing about 130 Acres of excellent Land, suitable for grain, sheep and dairy.—Possession to be given on the 25th March next.—For terms, apply to THOMAS SESSIONS, or BENJAMIN W. CASE.

Newport, Jan. 28.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent FARM lying in the town of Columbia, (Con.) about one mile and a half west of the Meeting-House in said Town, on each side the Turnpike road from Providence to New-Haven.—Said Farm contains about 100 Acres of Land, very conveniently apportioned into mowing, plowing, pasturing, orcharding and woodland, is well watered, and has a large two story Dwelling-House and Barn, standing thereon.—For immediate information, apply to OLIVER D. GREENE, now residing in Portsmouth, (R. I.) and for particulars to the Subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN LITTLE, Jun.
Columbia, (Con.) Jan 1, 1814.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known FARM, (on Quonakontague Neck late belonging to Robert Congdon, Esq. deceased, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with a good two-story Dwelling House, two barns, crib and chaise house.—It is well walled into suitable Lots; is adjoining the sea, and a plenty of sea manure comes thereon for the improvement of the Farm.—It is considered to be one of the best tracts of Land in Charlestown.—Also, A Wood Lot containing about Twenty Acres.—The terms may be made known by apply to

ROBERT C. PECKHAM.
Lebanon, (Con.) Jan. 24, 1814.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 17, 1814.

THE Creditors of JOHN YEOMANS, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Butcher, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

[illegible] Displayed.

[illegible]

[illegible] To Merchants and Captains [illegible] in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance of transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months.]

June 19, 1813.

Navy Lists.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

A Complete LIST of the AMERICAN NAVY :—Shewing the Name, number of Guns, Commander's Names, and Station of each Vessel, with the Names of all the Officers in service, for October, 1813 :—And STEELE's List of the NAVY OF GREAT-BRITAIN, for July, 1813.—With an APPENDIX, containing Corrections from the List for September, 1813.

☞ The above is in a Pamphlet form, stitched in blue, and contains upwards of 100 pages.

☞ *Price 50 Cents.*

Nov. 12, 1813.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive GOODS on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Oct. 8.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing 300 Acres, situated in the town of Charlestown (R. I.) lying to the southward of the post road from the south-ferry to Pawcatuck bridge, and about 10 miles east of said bridge ; said Farm adjoins the large salt pond in said town, and is bounded on two sides by said pond, where may be taken a great quantity of fish and fowl.—Said Farm is well proportioned for meadow, pasturing and plough land, is a good dairy farm, and has some advantage of salt manure from said pond.—Also, an island in said pond lying about 120 rods from the large tract, containing 12 acres of upland, with a quantity of salt marsh and beach adjoining the same, the whole containing 50 acres, which will produce a sufficient quantity of salt hay for the Farm.—Also, a wood lot lying about 2 miles from the Farm to the northward of the post road, containing about 40 acres, which is covered with small young oak wood. There is on said Farm a two-story dwelling-house lately covered, a barn, corn house, cheese house, and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to *Peleg Cross*, jun or the subscriber at Pawcatuck bridge.

JONATHAN PERRY.

Westerly, Oct. 8.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated on Point Judith, containing about 200 Acres, bounded easterly on the sea, and is about one mile from *Rowland Hazard's* [illegible]. As no person would purchase without viewing the premises, any further description is thereby rendered unnecessary.

JAMES ROBINSON.

South-Kingstown, 12 mo. 7th, 1813

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting the crew of the Spanish brig *Favorita*, as the subscriber will pay no debts of their contracting.

Pedro Hobaina.

Newport, Jan. 3.

[illegible]

Newport, Dec. 31.

Christopher Fowler

Has for sale,

7000 bushels St. Ubes SALT.

2500 bushels Cadiz do.

300 barrels [illegible] FLOUR.

Newport, Dec. 31.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

36 Qr-casks Madeira WINE, 6 years old

7 half pipes do do

3 pipes Cogniac Brandy

60 barrels superfine New-York Flour

4 tons Logwood

75 hhds pure West-India Rum, [illegible]

91 hhds Muscovado } SUGARS.
30 bbls ditto }
15 hhds & 36 bbls clayed }

17 Hogsheads Molasses

260 pieces short Nankins

Newport, Dec. 31.

Peace and Fortune, ANTICIPATED!!

20,000 & 5,000 dls. HIGH PRIZES.

THE 3d class of the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, punctual to the day fixed, commenced drawing on Wednesday last.

In this popular Lottery, a few warranted undrawn whole, half and quarter Tickets, may be obtained by Orders left at the Office of J. C. SHAW, so famous for obtaining for his customers Prizes, such as $ 30,000, 15,000 1000, &c.—Apply soon, and "Don't give up the Ship."

Lottery Office, Jan. 7, 1814.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-streets,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF, &c.

100 barrels superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, made from new wheat.

20 bbls. Mess Pork.

20 do do Beef.

50 do. Tar—45 do. Tupentine.

30 boxes Segars.

For sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.

Newport, Dec. 3.

FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 70, at the Head of *Broad-street.*

COFFEE of the following qualities ; 7 pound for a Dollar : 6 lb. for do. ; 4 lb. for do.—TEAS, Souchong for 12s per lb. and Hyson skin for 8s and 10s per lb.—West-India RUM as cheap by the gallon, as can be bought by the Hogshead at the present time.—SUGAR, Good Muscovado, 4 pounds for a Dollar.

Newport, Jan. 7.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,

3 Hhds. first quality Rum.

2 Pipes do, Gin.

3 do. Malaga Wine

1 do. Lisbon do.

20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.

2 chests hyson-skin Tea.

1 do souchong do.

10 qr-chests Bohea do.

20 sacks cassia.

4 bags cocoa—6 do. Pepper.

8 boxes Spanish segars.

5 do. playing cards.

10 do candles—5 do. soap.

33 kegs butter—3000 wt. cheese.

Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Newport, Nov. 4.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, Attorney to the Executrixes of the last will and testament of RACHEL WRIGHT, late of Newport, widow, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for adjustment.

DAVID KING.

Newport, Dec. 13.

[illegible] For 1814.

[illegible] *For Sale by* ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, [illegible] Gross, Dozen or Single, [illegible] the Publishers prices.

Stationary and School-Books;

Of every description, furnished (wholesale and retail) by R & B. at their usual moderate prices.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Just received and for sale as above, A new Introduction to Geography ; With an Atlas, by J. A. Cummings. Price $ 1 50.

Such is the superior merit of this excellent book, that we are confident it will soon take the place of other works.

Writing-Paper.

Also just received,

SIXTY Reams best Hartford Foolscap No 1 Writing PAPER.—And 150 Reams Hurlbut's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

November 26, 1813.

Perfumery.

JUST received, a few cases French PERFUMERY, of a superior quality, comprising the following articles, viz :—

Bottles Bologne Water

Flasks essence of Soap

Bottles Spirits of Lavender

do. scent water assorted

Flasks Opial for Teeth

Bottles Elixir of Leroy.

Flasks refreshing Vinegar.

Pots Pomatum.

Bottles red Vinegar.

Tooth brushes—do Powder.

Vegetable soap balls,

By Wholesale or Retail.

A L S O,

Superfine Navy blue, black, and green BROADCLOTHS, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, for sale by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, Nov. 26.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auction & Commission Merchants*, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandize deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER.

DYER & POTTER *offer at private sale*

10,0000 pounds of best green coffee, in bags and tierces

3 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.

70 boxes spermaceti candles

5 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick

2 do Nicaragua wood

2 do first quality clean Hemp

1 do Copperas

A few boxes of white Havanna sugars

30 bags of Pepper

10 boxes brown sugar

60 bales Calcutta Twine.

Providence, Oct. 11.

William Blodget,

OFFERS for sale, just received by the sloops Gen. Greene, Juno Polly and Huntress :—

476 barrels } Superfine new FLOUR
26 half do. }

470 kegs of Butter and Lard.

150 Barrels Prime and cargo Pork.

24 pipes of Gin and Whiskey.

20 Hhds. pure West-India Rum.

In Store,

Rectified Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, ouchong and Bohea Tea, prime upland, sea-island and Brazil Cotton. coffee, starch, pork, copperas Wines, roman vitrol, Pimento, loaf and lump sugars, white and brown Havanna Sugars, Logwood, salt petre, &c.

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.—Sales guaranteed, and the whole amount advanced on the most liberal terms.

Providence, Nov. 12.

WANTED, *immediately,*

AN honest, steady, middle aged or young WOMAN, to assist in the work of a family.—Good wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 26.

[illegible]

[illegible] on the Long-Wharf.

[illegible]

100 bales New-Orleans Cotton.

6 tons flat and square hammered Iron.

[illegible] bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour

310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

3000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt

166 crates Earthen Ware, and

30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 18.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 41, Thames-Street,

OFFERS for sale, 200 prime WAX calf skins ; 400 pair of men's low priced Shoes, by the package or single pair. A handsome Assortment of Trunks—Recently received. A large supply of women's and misses morocco, walking shoes coloured and black ; ladies morocco and kid sandals ; do. white kid slippers ; mens and boys fine shoes and pumps.—On hand, as usual, a general supply of shoes of all kinds, suitable for the season. Also, mens and women's moccasins ; morocco and binding skins, boot webbing and cord ; Italian paste blacking.—Negro-head Tobacco by the keg, &c.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Cranston & Shaw,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Eight Barrels fresh superfine Philadelphia FLOUR ; and 60 half barrels do.

Newport, Dec. 18.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.

400 barrels Cabin Bread.

100 do Pilot Do.

30 Hhds. venice Rum.

8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.

57 boxes brown Sugar

34 Hogsheads Molasses

28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef

18 do. cargo No. 1 Do

22 do Refuse Do

70 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles.

46 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

Paints, Window Glass, Ship-Chandlery, Hard Ware, &c.

Peter Grinnell & Son

Nearly opposite the Providence Bank offer for Sale,

FOURTEEN tons English white Lead ; Painters' colours of every description, dry or ground in oil ; window glass of every size, and different qualities ; large crate glass, which may be cut to any pattern ; emery, different numbers ; Russia and American glue, chalk, rosin, gum and varnishes ; gold, silver and brass leaf ; linseed, lamp and whale oil ; spirits of turpentine ; sheet and pig lead ; lines and twine, a great variety ; painters and weavers brushes ; a great variety of articles for cotton manufactures and weavers ; a small assortment of Hard ware ; Looking-Glasses, with elegant gilt and mahogany frames ; dressing-glasses ; elegant clock Dials, and Willards patent Time-Pieces, at the manufacturer's prices ; with every article usually called for, in a Paint or ship-chandlery store.

Gilt Frames of various patterns made for Looking-Glasses, embroidery and pictures, of every description ; Sign Painting, &c.

Providence, August 23.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their claims to either of us, within the time aforesaid

JONATHAN BOWEN, } Com'rs
JOB TOWNSEND, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, Exec'x.
DAVID WILLIAMS, Executor.

Newport 31 of 12 mo. 1814.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of WILLIAM WALKER, late of said town, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims ; and that we shall attend for that purpose, at the house of Thomas Palmer, on every Saturday afternoon, during the time allowed

THOMAS PALMER, } Com'rs.
PARDON BROWNELL, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC PALMER, *Adm'r*

Little-Compton, Dec. 3, 1812.

[illegible]

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale, [illegible] BRANDYWINE [illegible] PAPER, [illegible] ever before for sale in this State. [illegible]

Thirty Reams Brandywine [illegible] Paper, and a supply of Hurlbut's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. *NATHANIEL GREENE* of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work ; which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity ; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time ; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

DOMESTIC ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the patent right of building, vending, and using the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, R. I.—Its most important advantages and usefulness may be stated in a few words :—

First.—It possesses the principle of roping and spinning the Merino and other wool on the same machine, with great exactness, and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without roping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when roped or properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel ; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, of any description, with astonishing expedition.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars, in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expence of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six, by the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Rover and Spinner.*—It will also give a powerful spring to enterprize, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 spindles an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It may be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every *Farmer* encourage the growth of Sheep, and promote American Manufactures.—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little *Factory* ; and in this way, our country will become truly independent.—If individuals are not able, let neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expence will be trifling.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at No. 5, Farewell-Street, and examine for their own satisfaction ; and those who may wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen, and every information given, by application to the subscribers.

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished on short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to

STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Portsmouth, or

PAUL BAILEY, of Newport.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1813.